

BITS OF  
MILTON HISTORY

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ARTHUR STANWOOD PIER

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## BITS OF MILTON HISTORY



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BY  
ARTHUR STANWOOD PIER



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**T**HIS little book, by Arthur Stanwood Pier, is published by Milton Historical Society as part of its contribution to the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary Celebration. It contains, also, a list of old houses in Milton, prepared by Arthur H. Tucker.

*June, 1930*



## BITS OF MILTON HISTORY

**Y**EARS before the sailing of the Mayflower from England, voyagers along the American coast had noted the hill that the Indians of the region called 'Massawachusetts,' now known as Blue Hill. It is the highest peak to be seen on the Atlantic seaboard between Mount Agamenticus in Maine and the Rio Grande. The town of Milton extends from the foot of it to the Neponset River on the west and north, except for the small section of Hyde Park — Boston — that lies on the Milton side of the river. The summit of Blue Hill, on which is the Meteorological Observatory of Harvard University, commands a view that for beauty and variety is unsurpassed anywhere in Massachusetts. On a clear day one's vision may range from Monadnock and other New Hampshire peaks in the north to the Rhode Island hills in the south; from Wachusett in the west to the twin lights of Thatcher's Island and to Boston Light in the east; while near at hand lies on one side the great city with its gilded dome and on another

farm and forest. The waters of Massachusetts Bay, Boston Harbor and its islands, the lakes and villages in the spreading country, the hills and woodlands, and the vast expanse of sky fill the eye with color and make an enchanting panorama — not seriously marred by the smoke that rises from the numerous industrial plants along the Neponset.

To the forerunner of one of these establishments Milton owes its origin. In 1633, Israel Stoughton, the father of Governor William Stoughton, the ‘hanging judge’ of the witchcraft trials, built a grist-mill on the Dorchester side of the Neponset where one of the mills of the Walter Baker Company now stands, and ground the first corn ever ground by water power in New England. Settlements grew up on both sides of the river in the neighborhood of Stoughton’s mill. That on the north side was called Dorchester; that on the south side, Unquity, the Indian name for the head of tidewater. In 1636, the General Court assigned Unquity to the town of Dorchester; twenty-six years later, when Unquity was set off as the separate town of Milton, the grist-mill was awarded to it as its taxable property, and therefore Milton may rightly claim the ownership of the first mill of the kind in New England, even though it was situated in Dorchester.

Israel Stoughton was of the type to be known two hundred years later as enterprising Yankee. Not only did he build and operate the grist-mill, but he also engaged in a profitable fishing industry.

Another able and prosperous settler who owned land in Unquity was John Glover, who brought over from England in 1631 cattle, men, and materials for starting a tannery. This he established on the Dorchester side, but he kept his cattle on his Unquity farm, which lay along the Indian trail to the Blue Hills — now Canton Avenue. Early in the days of the Unquity settlement an ox-pen was built near the place where Brook Road crosses the Parkway. From the ford of the Neponset at Mattapan a cattle trail led to the ox-pen, into which the oxen and steers that were pastured in the vicinity by the Dorchester proprietors of the common lands were driven and held at night. Indians were often employed as cattle-herders and as workers on the Unquity farms.

Besides Israel Stoughton and John Glover, a third early property-owner of Unquity, even though he had but a transient connection with the settlement, deserves mention. William Hutchinson and his wife Anne, more celebrated than her husband, came from England in 1634; Hutchinson bought an extensive tract of land in what is now



East Milton. More than a century had elapsed when one of their descendants, their great-great-grandson, Governor Thomas Hutchinson, restored temporarily the family connection with Milton. He owned and occupied a large estate on Milton Hill until, like his distinguished ancestress, he too went into exile.

A member of one of Milton's early families contributed unwittingly to the naming, and in some measure to the writing, of one of the classics of English literature. Anthony Gulliver settled in Unquity in 1646. A relative or descendant of his, one Captain Lemuel Gulliver, who had lived in Milton for a time, went in 1723 to live in Ireland, where he had Jonathan Swift as a neighbor. He gave Swift an extravagant account of the character and curiosities of the New World; among other things he told him that the frogs grew as high as a man's knees and had musical voices, with notes like those of a guitar, and that the mosquitoes had bills as long as darning-needles. In 1726, 'Gulliver's Travels' was published. The following year Alexander Pope called Swift's attention to 'a paper printed in Boston in N.E. wherein you'll find a real person, a member of their Parliament, of the name of Jonathan Gulliver. The accident is very singular that the two names should be united.'

Jonathan Gulliver was at the time Milton's representative in the General Court.

In 1636, Kitchamakin, the chief of the Massachusetts tribe, deeded to Richard Collicot, 'for the use of the plantation of Dorchester,' all the Unquity territory, reserving only forty acres for himself and his fellow Indians. Twenty-eight fathoms of wampum was the price the settlers paid, through Collicot, for thus securing an unimpeachable title to the land. The Indians were not suffered to remain long in possession of the forty acres that they had reserved for themselves. By the year 1657 they had all been removed to Ponkapoag — whether at the price of additional fathoms of wampum or by force does not appear. In dealing with the Indians the early settlers of Unquity were animated by a regard, first, for their own material advantage and, second, for the spiritual welfare of the heathen. They dispossessed them of timber lands and farms and fisheries, purchased valuable furs from them with strings of beads, rewarded their services as herdsmen and helpers with trinkets, and ardently supported John Eliot's efforts to Christianize them.

With its grist-mill, its fisheries, and its Indian trade, the Unquity settlement prospered. By 1660, the dwellers in Unquity were sufficiently

numerous to have a meeting-house of their own; hitherto they had attended church in Dorchester, fording the Neponset at Mattapan or near Stoughton's mill, or crossing by a footbridge at the mill. The meeting-house that they built in 1660 on Adams Street, near Churchill's Lane, was a log cabin, about twenty feet by seventeen, with a thatched roof. Past it flowed all the traffic between the Massachusetts Bay Colony and the Plymouth Colony. For one hundred and seventy years, until 1805, when the Neponset Bridge at Quincy was built, the travelers to Boston from Plymouth and the south passed over Milton Hill.

Not until 1681 was there a regularly settled pastor of the church. Then the Reverend Peter Thacher was installed as minister; he had been at Barnstable, and that the Barnstable folk were loath to lose him is attested by the passage in his diary describing his departure: 'Sep. 8, 1680. This day my dear, myself, Theodora, Lydia began our journey to Milton. We went from Mr. Alline's, and had a great company of horse with us; seven and fifty horse and twelve of them double went with us to Sandwich, and there got me to go to prayer with them, and I think none of them parted with me with dry eyes.' There was good reason for their lamentation, for Thacher was not only an



able preacher but also a useful and public-spirited citizen, with enough knowledge of medicine to be capable of ministering at times to the physical as well as the spiritual needs of his parishioners. During the first years of his ministry in Milton, he lived in the parsonage that had been built in 1663 near the junction of Vose's Lane and Centre Street; but in 1689 he built a house near Pine Tree Brook, a little west of Thacher Street. He and his family moved into it on November 14, and on that day he made the following entry in his diary: 'God made me very earnest in prayer that the guilt and filth of our old sins might not follow us to that new habitation but that God would pardon what we had done amiss & please to come under our roof & keep our house with us & dwell in the habitation.' Probably one of the sins whose 'filth' he deplored was his 'passionateness'; he had asked the Lord to humble him for it on an occasion when 'my dear & I had jarring'; on another occasion when his Indian girl 'had liked to have knocked my Theodora on head by letting her fall, I took a good walnut stick and beat the Indian to purpose.' Besides the Indian servant he had four slaves, three of them Negroes. He valued his Negro girl at £55 and his two Negro boys at £121. Slaves were common in Milton in the seventeenth and eighteenth cen-

turies. As late as 1754 there were nineteen slaves in the town more than sixteen years old.

How much the attitude of the Indians towards their white neighbors was affected by acts of harshness, such as those that even a man as good as Peter Thacher deemed it necessary sometimes to commit, it is impossible to say. But whatever the cause, in 1675, when many Indian tribes were rising against the whites, the Milton settlers distrusted the peaceableness of the Neponset Indians whom they had confined on a reservation at Ponkapoag and forcibly removed them to Long Island in Boston Harbor where they could receive no contagion of hostility. As the first powder-mill in America had just been built in Milton not far from Stoughton's grist-mill, there was special reason for keeping hostile prowlers at a distance. The powder-mill was a main source of supply of ammunition to the colonists until 1744, when it blew up. In spite of precautions, Milton suffered severely in the year of King Philip's War, not from invasion and ravages, but from the loss of some of its leading men in the sanguinary fighting that took place before peace was restored.

Captain Samuel Wadsworth, the father of Benjamin Wadsworth, who became President of Harvard College, had taken part in the incorpora-

tion of the town. In 1676, he marched with his company, composed largely of Milton men, to Marlborough, which was threatened with attack. No sooner had he arrived there than urgent messages required him to retrace his steps and hasten his weary men to the relief of Sudbury. But it was only to sacrifice himself and them; surrounded by savages and overwhelmed after a gallant fight, he and nearly all of his command perished. A few months later, the Indian uprising was quelled; King Philip, driven into a swamp, was killed by one of his own men. Before the end came, the people of Milton had terminated the imprisonment of the Neponset Indians on Long Island; in May they permitted them to return to their Ponkapoag reservation and engage in their spring planting.

Again in 1690, war took a heavy toll of Milton men. Out of a company of seventy-five from Dorchester and Milton who joined Sir William Phipps's unsuccessful expedition against Canada, only twenty-five returned. Forty-five years later, the General Court made a grant to the survivors of the expedition and to the heirs of those who were lost of the township which is now the town of Ashburnham. In the capture of Louisburg and in virtually every campaign of the French and Indian War, Milton men took part. Training for warfare was



a necessary avocation of the citizens, pursued sometimes after the day's labors were ended. Thus Peter Thacher recorded in his journal for March 25, 1681, 'They trained at Milton and shot after twelve at night which frightened my dear.

But achievements in peaceful pursuits rather than feats of arms are the notable events in Milton's history. The town of Milton has been a pioneer in many industries, even though its aspect is not that of an industrial town. We have mentioned the grist-mill and the powder-mill that were the first of their kind in New England. In 1706, the Reverend Joseph Belcher, the minister at Dedham, built below the Adams Street Bridge a mill which, originally used for other purposes, became in 1728 the first mill in New England to manufacture paper. One day in the autumn of 1764, an Irishman named John Hannon appeared in Milton looking for a job. He had been a chocolate-maker, and had emigrated to America in the expectation of becoming more prosperous than he could hope to be at home. Edward Wentworth and Henry Stone, who were building a new mill on the site of the old powder-mill, were favorably impressed by Hannon's account of himself, and arranged to employ him and to manufacture chocolate. Thus in Milton was built the first choco-

late factory in the country. In 1772, Dr. James Baker took over the establishment, which later became known as the house of Walter Baker & Company, and which has grown to be one of the principal chocolate factories of the world.

In 1798, Benjamin Crehore, a Milton artisan, repaired in his shop at the foot of Adams Street a broken bass viol belonging to a member of the orchestra of a Boston theater. Although he had never done work of the kind before, he not only mended the instrument satisfactorily, but also improved its tone; his success encouraged him to take up the manufacture of bass viols and then of pianos. Of the piano business which he founded, the house of Chickering is the direct lineal descendant. Crehore's inventiveness was invoked to devise an artificial leg for a young man who had lost his leg in the War of 1812. It is regrettable to have to state that, though the artificial leg proved satisfactory and promised to be a great comfort to the cripple, Crehore repossessed himself of it on account of the customer's inability to pay the price required.

The building of the first railroad in the United States was an enterprise in which Milton and Quincy shared equally, but as it was a gravity railroad, not a steam railroad, it had less significance than is commonly supposed. The occasion for its

construction was the building of Bunker Hill Monument. In order that the cost of transporting the granite for the monument might be kept as low as possible, the Massachusetts Legislature in 1826 granted to Thomas H. Perkins and others a charter for the construction of a railroad from the Quincy quarries to the Neponset River. The railroad was begun in May, 1826, and was in operation in October. Its gauge was five feet; its rails were of pine, a foot deep, covered with an oak plate and over that a flat bar of iron. The four wheels of the cars were nearly eight feet in diameter; the granite was carried on a platform ten feet long by four wide. After the cars were unloaded at the river-bank, horses hauled them back to the quarries. It may be of interest to mention that while Lafayette officially laid the cornerstone of the Bunker Hill Monument, the mason who actually set the stone and stood close by Lafayette during the ceremony was a Milton man, William N. Gardner.

More picturesque than the transporting of granite for the Bunker Hill Monument was the transporting of it for the Boston Custom-House in 1834. The Custom-House columns, thirty feet in length, were the largest and heaviest blocks that had ever been shipped from the Quincy quarries. About half of them were brought during the winter over



the snow-covered roads on sledges. The others were transported on a specially constructed wagon, the body of which consisted of two pairs of heavy oak timbers nearly forty feet long; space for the wheels was left between the timbers of each pair. The rear wheels were two feet wide and nine feet in diameter, and were covered with four heavy iron tires. Fifty-five yoke of oxen, led by six horses, drew this immense wagon through the streets of Milton, Dorchester, and Boston.

Milton's achievements in pioneering are not confined to manufactures and inventions. In New England the town was the first to introduce vaccination and to offer it to all its inhabitants. Moreover, in this important matter of public health it did effective educational work among other communities. In 1809, a circular letter, signed by the minister, the selectmen, and the Committee for Vaccination, telling of the immunity that the people of Milton had gained by vaccination, was sent to every town in the State.

Two colonial governors, Jonathan Belcher and Thomas Hutchinson, had country seats in Milton. Belcher, a graduate of Harvard in the class of 1699, bought an estate on the southwesterly side of Adams Street and lived there during the eleven years, 1730-1741, that he was Governor of the Province.

The state that he maintained befitted a royal governor, and in some respects he seems to have felt himself entitled to royal prerogatives. He had his grounds laid out at the public expense; provincial troops did the work of grading and leveling. A regiment would march out from Boston on Monday, camp near the estate and work on it for a week; the following Monday another regiment would relieve it, and so on until the landscape gardening of the Governor's grounds was completed. Among the tasks that Governor Belcher imposed on the provincial soldiery was the building of an avenue an eighth of a mile long from his house to the street and so straight that persons entering it could see the gleaming of his gold knee-buckles as he stood on his veranda. In 1747, Belcher was made Governor of New Jersey and in that capacity assisted in founding Princeton College. His son continued to live in the Milton house, which was burned in 1776.

Thomas Hutchinson was a governor of more democratic manners than those which marked Jonathan Belcher. Instead of summoning regiments of troops from Boston to trim his lawns and build his driveways, he labored with his own hands to beautify both his estate and the road in front of it; he set out trees and shrubs, gave land to widen



Adams Street, and himself planted sycamores along both sides of the roadway. A genial, kindly man, he had the unhappiness finally of finding that he had alienated nearly all his Milton neighbors and friends by his loyalty to the British Government. On June 1, 1774, he left Milton and soon after sailed for England in the vain hope of serving the Colony there. At his departure a few of his neighbors presented him with an address in which they affirmed their friendship and esteem for him and mentioned as if it were no great matter for reproach the fact that he was possessed 'of the favour of our Sovereign.' The ire of the patriots of Milton was kindled by these seemingly harmless words; the signers of the paper were severely censured in town meeting and were compelled to make public acknowledgment of their error in presenting the address and to beg the pardon of 'the good People of this Town and Province.' Two of them who were out of sympathy with the prevailing spirit left Milton shortly afterwards, one going to England, the other to Nova Scotia. The house of one of these loyalists, James Murray, still stands, on the corner of Brush Hill Road and Smith Road. Hutchinson's life in exile was painful to him, even though the English Government accorded him the honors and dignity of his office. He died in 1780, longing to the last that he

might return to America. The year before he died he wrote in his diary, 'Though I know not how to reason upon it, I feel a fondness to lay my bones in my native soil, and to carry those of my dear daughter with me.' That desire was not to be fulfilled; but Hutchinson Field, lying opposite the estate in which the Governor lived and commanding a view of river and harbor and city, is a permanent memorial to one of Milton's most illustrious and least fortunate citizens.

In 1774, Milton was, as James Murray and others soon found, a community wholly inhospitable to Tories. Patriot feeling was intense. On September 9, delegates from all the towns and districts in Suffolk County — of which the present Norfolk County was then a part — met in the house of Daniel Vose, near the foot of Adams Street, and adopted the Suffolk Resolves, which were reported by Joseph Warren. These Resolves set forth the acts of tyranny of the British Government under which the people of the Colony suffered, and declared that 'we are determined to act merely upon the defensive so long as such conduct may be indicated by reason and the principles of self preservation, but no longer.' In the Suffolk Resolves the threat of war against the mother country was undisguised. Paul Revere took the Suffolk Resolves

to the Continental Congress in Philadelphia, which received them with acclamation. It is making no extravagant or unwarranted claim for Milton to say that Daniel Vose's house was the birthplace of the American Revolution.

And who was Daniel Vose? He was one of the leading business men of New England of the day; he owned an immense wholesale and retail store, where baggage trains from the interior and from Bristol County delivered butter, cheese, eggs, flaxseed, and numberless other products, and received in exchange West India goods and all kinds of manufactured articles. In addition to this great store, Daniel Vose owned a fleet of sloops, a paper-mill, chocolate-mill, sawmill, grist-mill, lumber-wharf, and distillery. It was his sloops that supplied Count d'Estaing's fleet of thirteen ships with fresh water from the Neponset River for their return voyage to France in 1777.

After the hostilities of the Revolution had begun, Milton furnished the resources which finally compelled the British to evacuate Boston. When the American troops fortified Dorchester Heights, the enemy found Boston no longer tenable. As the ground was frozen too hard to permit the throwing up of breastworks, the fortification of the Heights was accomplished by the use of fascines, which had



been cut on Captain John Homans's farm about a mile from Mattapan Square, on the slope of Brush Hill. General Washington had himself selected this spot as offering the best opportunity for the collection of the necessary materials; during the winter of 1775-1776 a detachment of thirty men under command of a lieutenant was engaged in cutting and binding white birch and swamp brush. On the morning of March 4, three hundred teams, with muffled chains and wheels, hauled the bundles from Milton to the Heights, and by daybreak the effective fortification of that commanding ground had been completed.

It is unfortunate that none of the houses in Milton that to-day would be of the greatest historic interest remain. Stoughton's grist-mill had to be sacrificed long ago. Daniel Vose's house, the mansions of Jonathan Belcher and of Thomas Hutchinson, all are gone. Three meeting-houses that have disappeared preceded the oldest church building that now stands. Nevertheless, there are still preserved many interesting houses of the colonial days. Oldest of them all is the Robert Tucker house, built before 1681, now standing on Mrs. Joseph C. Whitney's estate on Brush Hill. Other old houses of special interest are the Sumner house on Brush Hill, the Gooch house on Adams Street, the Robert Bab-

cock house on Ruggles Lane, the Rising Sun Tavern at the corner of Adams Street and Canton Avenue. In Milton Cemetery there are ancient graves; the oldest stone bears the date 1687.

The old Indian trails of Unquity are now the main traveled automobile roads of Milton. Where at infrequent intervals the ox-carts of the early settlers forded the Neponset, there are now substantial bridges over which rapidly moving traffic passes continually. The site of the little grist-mill of 1633 is a small item in the huge modern industrial plant of the Walter Baker Company. Populous villages have sprung up at East Milton and Mattapan. The school buildings and library buildings and parks and playgrounds of Milton are such as a prosperous town of the twentieth century must have. But the town of Milton is still a town of blue hills and green valleys, of open meadows and wooded uplands. The three hill roads, Adams Street, Canton Avenue, and Brush Hill Road, still offer wide views of a varied and attractive landscape, with ancient landmarks still cherished. From Milton Hill one sees, beyond the Neponset River and the marshes, the waters of bay and harbor, the islands, and the spreading city; from Brush Hill one looks across a pleasant intervale to the wooded range of the Blue Hills; from the high ground of

Canton Avenue there is the prospect of fine estates set out upon the slope and summit of Brush Hill.

The eloquent words of the Honorable Edward L. Pierce in the address that he delivered on February 17, 1879, at the dedication of the Town Hall, are still truly descriptive of the town of Milton and furnish an appropriate note on which to end this brief survey: 'Here are no morasses, no pestilential districts, no blasted heaths, no wastes where all is parched, scraggy, and repulsive, no dead level wearisome to eye or feet; but the whole space filled with a pure and health-bringing air which rises from the sea and descends from the hills, spread out in varied landscapes, diversified with elevations and intervalles, with forests and fields, watered by unfailing brooks, and even the hills fed by perpetual springs.'

ARTHUR S. PIER

BRUSH HILL ROAD  
MILTON

PARTIAL LIST OF HOUSES IN MILTON  
BUILT PRIOR TO 1830





# PARTIAL LIST OF HOUSES IN MILTON BUILT PRIOR TO 1830

*Milton, Massachusetts, February 1, 1928*

*Revised 1930*

## ADAMS STREET

38	So-called 'Suffolk Resolves House'	Before 1774
134	General Moses Whitney House	1820
144	Samuel K. Glover House	Before 1803
203	Amos Holbrook House	1793
233	Gooch House	1740
362	Nathan Babcock House	1753
401	Governor Belcher House	1776
416-418	Stone Cottage (former Blacksmith Shop)	Before 1825
594	Gardner Cottage	" 1798
631	William Pierce House	" 1798

## BROOK ROAD

264	Hinckley House	Before 1780
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## BRUSH HILL ROAD

Corner of Smith Road —	Robbins House	1734
Corner of Robbins Street —	Sumner House	1684
Near Fairmount Avenue —	Robert Tucker House	Before 1681
Corner of Dana Avenue —	Dana Tucker House	" 1798
East of Milton Street —	Joseph Bent House	" 1798
East of Milton Street —	William Crehore House	" 1798
At Paul's Bridge —	John Crehore House	Before 1724
Near Blue Hill Avenue —	Old Davenport Mansion	
House		" 1794
Near Blue Hill Avenue —	Davenport Farmhouse	About 1707

## CANTON AVENUE

5 Rising Sun Tavern	1769
215 Joseph Badcock House	Before 1798
Center — First Parish Church	1787
632 Reed House	1800
651 Gulliver House	1810
693 Lemuel Gulliver House	1798
720 John Gulliver House	About 1752
730 Nathaniel Robbins House	1752
781 Old Powder House	1812
991 Charles Tucker House	1829
1031 Ebenezer Tucker House	1764
Near Atherton Street — Turner House	Before 1788
Corner of Atherton Street — Atherton Tavern	" 1810
North of Dollar Lane — John B. Bronsdon House	" 1798
North of Dollar Lane — Joseph Tucker House	" 1798
South of Dollar Lane — William B. Crehore House	" 1798
Dollar Lane — Nathaniel Davenport House	" 1798

## CURTIS ROAD

James Boies House	Before 1765
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## HIGHLAND STREET

Corner of Reed Street — Reed House	Before 1724
South of Reed Street — John Gibbons House	" 1815

## HILLSIDE STREET

Next Randolph Avenue — Miller House	Before 1798
West of Randolph Avenue — Samuel Tucker House	" 1713
East of Harland Street — Daniel French House	" 1798
Corner of Harland Street — Kennedy House	1820
Near Forest Street — Thayer House	Before 1798
Near Reservation — Barnard Capen House	1636
(Removed from Washington Street, Dorchester)	
Park Headquarters — Hunt House	Before 1724

HOLMES LANE (formerly 634 Canton Avenue)  
Benjamin Wadsworth House 1765

MORTON ROAD  
Morton House 1795

RANDOLPH AVENUE  
597 Joseph N. Howe House About 1830  
North of Hillside Street — Captain Isaac Tucker  
House Before 1789  
1183 Clark's Tavern 1809  
Near Pleasant Street — Reed House About 1801

ROBBINS STREET  
Near Canton Avenue — Manasseh Tucker House 1707  
Near Canton Avenue — William Tucker House 1760  
Corner of Blue Hill Avenue — Toll House of Brush  
Hill Turnpike About 1809

RUGGLES LANE  
Ruggles-Hobart House (old part) Before 1694

VOSE'S LANE  
Near Canton Avenue — Vose House 1761

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This list of old houses, although incomplete, seems of sufficient value to be in permanent form and may well serve as a basis for further study and verification.

### *Sources of Information*

1. 'History of Milton, Massachusetts, 1640-1887,' by A. K. Teele.
  - a. 'Owners and Occupants of Houses,' p. 86.
  - b. 'Map of Milton, Massachusetts, 1885,' opposite p. 101.
  - c. 'Milton Hill,' pp. 102-151.
  - d. 'Old Houses, Cellars, and Landmarks,' pp. 152-187.
  - e. 'A Historical Map of Milton, Massachusetts, constructed 1885 to accompany modern map of this date,' opposite p. 210.
2. 'The Milton Catechism.' Milton Historical Society.  
'The Old Buildings of Milton,' pp. 21-22.
3. 'Robert Vose and His Times,' compiled by Ellen F. Vose and Mary H. Hinckley
4. 'Sketches of Early Milton,' by Mary H. Hinckley.
5. (Pamphlet.) 'Exercises at the 250th Anniversary of the Incorporation of the Town of Milton, Massachusetts.'  
Appendix I, 'Historical Sites Marked,' pp. 40-43.
6. (Map.) 'Town of Milton, showing property lines as existing in the year of its 250th Anniversary, also public reservations and location of houses of historical interest — April, 1912.'









